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Do. Do. Kottarakarai.

Mr. Aiyappen Narayanen (Member, Kottarakara taluk) stated that the people of the taluk were comparatively poor in education and that the only English school at Kottarakara, was a Lower Grade Secondary School. The students had to go to Quilon for higher education. The Member prayed for the raising of the standard of the existing school, so that the people of three taluks, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Kunnathoor, might be benefited.

Dewan's reply.—The Director says that the matter will be considered.

86. Industrial Education

Mr. P. M. Chacko, B. A. (Member, T. I. C. Kottayam) stated that, though the country was mainly agricultural, it had to depend upon foreign produce for food, as more than 80 lacs of Rupees worth of paddy had to be imported annually. For other requirements also, the State had to depend solely on other countries. Unless some means were devised to increase the resources of the State by the pursuit of industries, the people would become poorer every day. In the opinion of the Member, three things were necessary for industrial progress, viz, material, men and money. With regard to materials, they were abundant in the country, but they were exported raw. They could be converted into manufactured articles by skill and labour. There were sufficient men available in the State. Many of the students who stopped their education could be trained in industrial pursuits, so that they might benefit themselves and the State. To find funds to set up industries might seem difficult at first, but for small beginnings people would be willing to advance small capital. There were individuals who hoarded wealth. If the Government would take up the initiative in this direction and give an incentive to the people, they might themselves come forward. What the people wanted was a practical demonstration of the improved methods of industry. As an instance, the Member referred to the introduction of the sugar cane crushers, which were introduced by the late Dewan Mr. T. Rama Row and which subsequently became very popular. The Member then referred to some of the local industries, such as weaving and coir-making, which needed encouragement at the hands of the Government. The Member then proposed (1) that manufacturing and industrial schools, with suitable instructors, might be established to familiarize the people with the theory and practice of some important machines, (2) that peripatetic lecturers and demonstrators be arranged to teach the people the use of simple machines and make them familiar with them, (3) that grants or bonuses might be offered to *bona-fide* local manufacturers till they made fair progress, and (4)

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that prohibitive duties should be levied on such raw products as cocoanuts, fibres, punnac, fish, bone, prawn skin etc., with a view to encourage their manufacture into valuable articles within the State.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

VIII. Religious and Charitable Institutions.

67. Sircar Devaswoms and their management.

Mr. V. Subramonyan Muthathu (Member, T. I. C., Thiruvella) said that all the Hindu temples now under the management of the Sirkar were originally maintained by private individuals and trustees until 987 M. E., when the Sircar assumed them. The Major temples numbering 380 had landed properties of their own, but the Minor temples, 1,182 in number, were maintained out of the properties of the former. The *padivu* or scale of expenditure in the temples fixed in 994 M. E., continued to be in force at present ; but, owing to the fluctuations in prices, the cost of all articles had increased. In some temples, the *vilavasi* or the increased cost, on acccount of the rise in prices, was sanctioned ; while in other temples, only such quantity as could be purchased for the prices fixed in 994 M. E. was allowed. This difference had arisen from the misconception of the authorities concerned. The *Nivedyam* cooked rice now supplied from the temples to the Devaswom subordinates was unfit for consumption. The management of the Devaswoms was unsatisfactory. They were nominally under the supervision of the Dewan Peishkars, but were really managed by the ill-paid subordinates whose pay ranged from Rs. 10 to chs. 10. per mensem. With their responsible revenue and judicial duties, the Dewan Peishkars were unable to attend to their Devaswom duties. As the reorganization of the Devaswoms was under the consideration of the Government, the Member made the following suggestions :—

(1) that all the Major temples in a taluk might be placed under the management of a Board, the members of which might be elected from the caste Hindus of the locality, including the trustees and beneficiaries of the important temples, with the local executive officer as the President, subject to the supervision of the Division Peishkar or any other officer appointed for the purpose;

(2) that the obsolete scales of expenditure fixed in 994 M. E. might be modified so as to retain at least the existing remuneration of the several servants holding hereditary offices and to reduce many items of less importance, such as, expenditure on fire-works, illuminations and feasts;

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